

## BRANCH BANKS LOSE IN CONVENTION VOTE AS NATIONAL DANGER

Association's Resolutions  
Say They Put Money Into  
Hands of Few.

APPROVED IN NO FORM  
State and National Systems  
Joined in Overwhelm-  
ing Decision.

BIG PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Reginald McKenna, Frank A.  
Munsey and James S.  
Alexander Speakers.

The American Bankers Association  
by an overwhelming vote passed a resolu-  
tion yesterday denouncing branch  
banking.

The pronouncement, as amended  
and finally adopted after one of the  
hottest debates in the history of the  
association, included in its disapproval  
branches of State as well as national  
banks. The resolution said:

"Resolved, That we view with alarm  
the establishment of branch banking in  
the United States and the attempt to  
permit and legalize branch banking;  
that we hereby express our disap-  
proval and opposition to branch  
banking in any form by State or na-  
tional banks in our nation.

"Resolved, That we regard branch  
banking, or the establishment of ad-  
ditional offices by banks, as detri-  
mental to the best interests of the  
people of the United States. Branch  
banking is contrary to public policy,  
violates the basic principles of our  
Government and concentrates the  
credits of the nation and the power  
of money in the hands of a few."

Apart from this declaration and the  
debate preceding it the third day of the  
convention was made memorable by a  
message from President Harding and  
also by the discussion of national and  
international topics of momentous im-  
portance by high authorities. These in-  
cluded the Right Hon. Reginald Mc-  
Kenna, chairman of the Joint City and  
Midland Bank of London, formerly  
Chancellor of the British Exchequer;  
Fred I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Com-  
pany, chairman of the association's  
committee on commerce and marine;  
Frank A. Munsey and James S. Alex-  
ander, president of the National Bank  
of Commerce of New York.

Mr. McKenna and Mr. Kent spoke at  
the general session of the convention in  
the morning. The addresses of Mr.  
Alexander and Mr. Munsey were de-  
livered before the national bank divi-  
sion in the afternoon.

Mr. McKenna's Conclusions.

So keen was the desire to hear the  
views of the distinguished British finan-  
cier on reparations and interrelated war  
debts that the main ballroom of the  
Hotel Commodore was filled to capacity  
before Mr. McKenna began his address.  
Hundreds of disappointed delegates were  
sent away from the hotel in the morn-  
ing. Never in the association's history,  
officials said, had a convention wit-  
nessed such a flood tide attendance.

Mr. McKenna's speech, which is fully  
reported in another column, was a  
fully prepared analysis of the whole  
outlook upon European finance. This is  
now being summarized it:

"The conclusion to which I am driven  
is that Germany can only pay what  
whatever she may have in foreign bank-  
notes, together with such amount as  
she can realize by the sale of her re-  
maining foreign securities, that this pay-  
ment is only possible if all other de-  
mands are postponed for a definite  
period long enough to insure the sta-  
bilization of the mark; and that future  
payments at the expiration of this period  
must be limited to the annual amount  
of Germany's exportable surplus at that  
time.

"Further, that England has the cap-  
acity to pay to the United States in-  
terest and sinking fund on her debt, but  
that the other debtors are none of them  
in a position to meet more than a small  
part of their external liabilities, and in  
the existing condition of Europe a  
definite postponement of any payment  
by them is desirable in the interests of  
all the parties.

"The actual amount which the other  
debtors could ultimately pay should, as  
in the case of Germany, be ascertained  
by inquiry into their exportable surplus  
at a full and frank conference between  
creditors and debtors."

Mr. Kent Sees 'Will to Pay.'

Mr. Kent, in presenting his report for  
the Commission on Commerce and Ma-  
rine, touched upon the same theme  
when he said:

"In spite of the controversies which  
have been carried on in connection with  
the interrelated indebtedness, there would  
seem to be no question but that there  
is the will to pay on the part of the  
principal nations concerned, which car-  
ries with it more force than is popularly  
admitted to be true.

"On the other hand, even where there  
is the will to pay, a strong feeling ex-  
ists that actual payment will be ex-  
tremely difficult for all nations involved  
and that will delay the satisfactory  
working out of the present complex  
economic situation. It is admitted by all  
sound thinkers that there should be no  
repudiation of the interrelated loans, but  
there is a growing feeling on the part  
of many that there should be a cancel-  
lation of the loans in such part as the  
conditions, and I trust, therefore, you will  
not deem it out of place that I have  
chosen this subject for discussion to-day.

After Mr. McKenna's address the  
convention elected these officers for the  
ensuing year: President, John H. Puel-  
cher, president of the Marshall and Is-

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Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant.  
Advertising will be found on Page 10-Ad.

## BANKERS' CONVENTION HEARS EXPERTS TALK ON WORLD PROBLEMS

Reginald McKenna Says England Will Pay War Debt;  
Frank A. Munsey Asserts Need of Real Liberal-  
Conservative Party; James S. Alexander Says  
Choice Is Between Restriction and Expansion.

Problems of importance not only to the banking interests of the United  
States but to every branch of industry were discussed yesterday in speeches  
delivered to the convention of the American Bankers Association by  
Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain;  
Frank A. Munsey and James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank  
of Commerce.

Mr. McKenna said that Great Britain was able and willing to pay her  
debt to the United States and that the debt would be paid, but he  
warned against pressing Germany beyond her reasonable ability to pay.  
Such a course, he said, would mean economic ruin for Europe. Mr. Munsey,  
speaking on "Problems of the Hour," praised the bankers for calling a  
halt to speculation and reckless expansion in 1920. Turning to the tariff, he  
said that this perennial question has no place in politics. "Mr. Munsey  
outlined the present condition of the two old parties, and, discussing  
radicalism, said that the best thing that could happen to this country,  
politically, would be the formation of a liberal-conservative party.

ENGLAND WILL PAY UP,  
DON'T FORCE GERMANY,  
IS McKenna's MESSAGE

Former Exchequer Head Sees  
Grave Peril in Pressing  
for Reparations.

Reginald McKenna, former Chan-  
cellor of the British Exchequer, yester-  
day told the American Bankers As-  
sociation that England will pay her war  
debt to the United States and pay it  
in full; that Germany can pay now  
only in limited amounts and that the  
status of the other nations owing this  
country is hard to tell. The speaker  
voiced a strong warning against bring-  
ing heavy pressure upon Germany.

The address was as follows:  
"When I received the honor of your  
invitation, which I greatly appreciated,  
I must confess I had many misgivings.  
I knew it would not be a light task to  
address an audience whose collective  
intelligence in the world of finance is  
unparalleled. I remembered, however,  
the cordial friendship which has always  
existed between American and British  
bankers, and as I realized that your  
invitation was a further evidence of  
this friendship my hesitation gave way  
and I gladly decided to come.

"Let me begin with an explanation of  
my choice of subject. I thought at first  
that some professional topic should be  
selected, but I soon came across a seri-  
ous difficulty. There is a much greater  
difference between the level of practice  
of banking in America and England than  
is generally supposed, and I felt that I  
should be liable to be misunderstood un-  
less this difference was explained in my  
mind. This very meeting will illu-  
strate the point. I understand there are  
over thirty thousand separate banks in  
the United States, a large number of  
which are represented here. In the  
whole of Britain we have only thirty-  
nine. But with us the branch system is  
so highly developed that these few banks  
control a vast amount of business. In  
hundreds and fifty branches, of which  
six thousand eight hundred belong to  
five banks alone.

"The main distinction is that our  
banks are regarded by the Legislature  
as ordinary corporations or companies,  
while yours are subject to special legisla-  
tion in regard to nearly all their finan-  
cial operations. In England, therefore,  
the amount of a loan to any one cus-  
tomer. Certain loans are prohibited and  
others are restricted. Your investments  
are regulated. You are subject to limit-  
ation in incurring contingent liabilities  
and you are bound to maintain mini-  
mum cash reserves. We have none of  
these restrictions. Alone among  
deposit banks, carried on in the open  
market, we are free to invest in any  
security, and, moreover, some of the  
State going so far as to prescribe the  
amount of guaranty. We differ also in  
our central bank policy.

"The Federal Reserve system, under which there  
are twelve Federal Reserve Banks in  
twelve districts. In England we have  
a single central bank of issue, a joint  
stock corporation, which deals with  
private customers as well as with the  
Government and the banks. Your  
Federal Reserve notes are issued  
against a banking certificate, a non-  
commercial paper. Our Bank of England  
notes are issued against gold only, with  
a fiduciary issue of £18,650,000.  
"The principles of sound banking are  
the same everywhere, but our countries  
diverge in law and practice. This is  
natural: British social and political  
conditions differ so much from yours  
that it is impossible to transfer to En-  
gland the banking system of America,  
hardly be appropriate to both. Perhaps  
we have each something to learn from  
the other, but I am sure any hasty at-  
tempt to establish a common procedure  
in the banking of the two countries  
would be a failure. Our development has progressed  
each nation has adapted itself to its  
environment, and such changes as we  
may make in the future must conform  
to the habits and traditions of our  
peoples.

"With these thoughts in mind I found  
it very difficult to select a technical  
banking subject for discussion to-day.  
However, careful I might be I felt that,  
unless accompanied by much tedious  
explanation, my language, associated  
with the subject, would be misunderstood  
and would be liable to be misinterpreted  
by you whose associated ideas are so  
different. I resolved, therefore, to pass  
over professional banking topics and  
to look for a subject of general interest  
to the business community.

"What should this be? In their report  
to the Reparation Commission the  
bankers called attention to the fact that  
the summer in Paris, laid stress upon the  
need to resume normal trade conditions  
between countries and to stabilize ex-  
changes, and they came to the conclu-  
sion that the resumption of normal trade  
conditions would be accomplished without a definite settle-  
ment of the reparations and other inter-  
national debts. Here, then, it seemed to  
me that the subject of the reparations  
would be general agreement that there is  
no matter of more deep concern to the  
world trade at the present time than  
the reparations payments and international  
debts, and I trust, therefore, you will  
not deem it out of place that I have  
chosen this subject for discussion to-day.

There are two preliminary observa-  
tions which I must make. The first is  
that I speak as a banker expressing my  
personal views. I have nothing to do  
with politics and I do not appear here

Continued on Page Nine.

## JUDGE MULLAN BARS HYLAN BUS LINES IN ALL FIVE BOROUGHES

Enjoins City From Oper-  
ating Routes or Aiding  
Private Concerns.

SEES NO 'EMERGENCY'  
Whalen Says Decision Will  
Affect 200,000 Passen-  
gers Daily.

MAYOR ORDERS APPEAL  
O'Brien to Ask Stay Pending  
Ruling by the Appellate  
Division.

New York city will have to go out  
of the bus business at once. Supreme  
Court Justice Mullan decided yester-  
day that neither Mayor Hylan nor any  
other city official had authority to:

1. Appropriate funds for the purchase and operation of municipal buses.
2. Operate or assist in the operation or supervise the operation of privately owned buses.

The ruling enjoined the city of New  
York from doing any of these things  
in the taxpayers' suit brought by Ed-  
ward Shafer of the banking firm of  
Shaffer Bros., 120 Broadway. Justice  
Mullan refused to accept the conten-  
tion of the city that an emergency  
existed and declared the city must get  
authority from the Legislature before  
it can run buses. Its attempts to get  
such legislation have so far been un-  
successful.

By direction of the Mayor, Corpora-  
tion Counsel O'Brien announced he  
would take an appeal immediately.  
When the motion for appeal is filed he  
will ask for a stay of execution of Jus-  
tice Mullan's decision. If he is not  
granted all the bus lines operated in the  
five boroughs under the supervision of  
the city will have to discontinue opera-  
tion.

Affects Thirty-three Lines.

Commissioner Whalen of the Depart-  
ment of Plant and Structures said the  
decision would affect the following lines:  
Delancey and Spring street, Avenue C.  
Madison and Chambers street, Eighty-  
sixth street, Ninety-sixth street, Sixty-  
ninth street, Grand Concourse, and  
Boulevard, Dyckman street, Washington  
heights, Jerome avenue, Prospect ave-  
nue, Fort Schuyler, Pelham Bay City  
Island, West Farms-City Island, Green-  
wood avenue (111th street), Howard  
Beach, Flushing-Bayside, South Ozone  
Park-Richmond, Hill-Rosemont, Hill-  
Jamaica, Crescent street-Old Mill, Fresh  
Pond road-Jamaica, St. Albans-Jamaica,  
St. Albans-Hill-Jamaica, Jamaica-  
Rosedale, Fifty-eighth street in Brook-  
lyn, Far Rockaway, Kings Highway,  
New Dorp-Jane-Cedar Grove, City Line  
and Northern City, Jamaica-City Line,  
Springfield Dock-Jamaica. Twenty-  
eight, Twenty-ninth street and Grand  
Central-Pennsylvania.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said  
Mr. Whalen, "that the railroad interests  
in this city were responsible for the  
action being brought. It is a sad com-  
mentary upon our city that we find our-  
selves so completely in the grasp of the  
railroad interests in controlling the  
transportation system in this city.

"Every candidate for the Assembly  
and the Senate should be required to  
state his or her views on the question of  
legislation which Mayor Hylan and the  
city have unsuccessfully sought to obtain  
at three different sessions of the Legis-  
lature.

"Two hundred odd thousand riders  
use the emergency bus system daily.  
The health, convenience and comfort of  
the people will be very seriously inter-  
fered with by Justice Mullan's action."

Wants Restraining Order.

Corporation Counsel O'Brien was  
pleading before the Board of Estimate  
for \$125,000 for additional experts and  
salary increases when word came of the  
Mullan decision. "I am not prepared to  
plead any further," said the Mayor.  
"We will grant your request. Go back to your office at once  
and see if there is not some way of  
restraining such an order."

The Corporation Counsel said he  
would present to the Appellate Division  
an essentially different state of facts  
than that which the Appellate  
Division in Brooklyn enjoined the buses  
there.

As for requiring the city officials in-  
volved to reimburse the city treasury for  
the money expended on the bus lines,  
Justice Mullan said he wanted further  
briefs. He said a strong case would  
have to be made out to impel him to  
take such action.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS RUN  
OVER \$1,000,000 DAILY

Larger Force of Appraisers  
Needed Under New Tariff.

The prediction that customs receipts  
under the new tariff would increase  
seems to be in process of fulfillment.  
Receipts yesterday were \$1,483,532.22,  
which is \$200,024.44 more for merchandise  
withdrawn from bonded warehouses and  
\$1,303,507.78 for recent importations. Re-  
ceipts on Tuesday were slightly over a  
million dollars, and it is now the im-  
pression that million dollar days will  
soon become the rule.

To enforce the new tariff will require  
a much larger number of appraisers,  
and Appraiser Fred J. H. Kracke will  
ask the Secretary of the Treasury for  
150 new men.

CLARKE QUILTS AS KLAN HEAD.  
ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—Edward Young  
Clarke, Imperial Wizard pro tem. of the  
Ku Klux Klan, has resigned, it was an-  
nounced to-day at Klan headquarters here.

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## DETECTIVE AND SON WED MME. LEBAUDY AND HER DAUGHTER

Widow of 'Emperor of Sa-  
hara' Married to Henri  
Sudreau in Paris.

GIRL ACCEPTS HUSBAND  
Had Tried to Annul Civil  
Marriage; Father-in-Law  
Accused by Mother.

LARGE FORTUNE THEIRS

Ceremony in Fashionable  
Church Ends Litigation in  
France and America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Paris, Oct. 4.

The serio-comic adventures on the  
matrimonial sea of Mme. Jacques Le-  
baudy, widow of the self-styled "Em-  
peror of the Sahara," and her daugh-  
ter, Jacqueline, entered a new chapter  
this noon when both the widow and  
the daughter decided to remarry and  
throw in their lot with their erst-  
while family detective, M. Henri Su-  
dreau, and his son, Roger Sudreau,  
of Paris, who six months ago were  
accused by Mme. Lebaudy of trying  
to capture the Lebaudy fortune.

The double ceremony took place in  
the chapel of the Church St. Honoré  
d'Eylau, used for the most fashion-  
able Paris weddings. The wedding  
unioned Mme. Lebaudy and the father  
of her daughter's husband—for it must  
be remembered that Jacqueline's mar-  
riage to the younger Sudreau before  
a village official in southern France  
last January has never been annulled,  
though she has insisted until recently  
that it was a marriage in name only  
and that they had never lived as man  
and wife.

Only a few friends were aware of the  
decision reached by Mme. Lebaudy to  
surrender to Cupid and drop the sensa-  
tional charges she brought against the  
Sudreaus in French and American  
courts. The couples, therefore, were  
secretly married in the presence of  
photographers and one cinema operator  
who came on the church steps as they  
came out.

All Differences Adjusted.

There they admitted that their family  
differences had all been adjusted, and  
that henceforth the elder Sudreau, and  
his detective alias of Harris, and  
young Roger Sudreau would be entitled  
to spend the Lebaudy fortune in order  
to prevent it getting into the hands of  
lawyers on both sides of the Atlantic.  
The two couples dined quietly in a Paris  
hotel and then disappeared for a honey-  
moon.

"We are really married now," Mme.  
Jacqueline Lebaudy Sudreau told in-  
quirers, "and after all this fuss we  
probably will be happier than ever and  
our future will be as rosy as any girl  
could want her married life to be. We  
will not understand each other until  
next time, this all."

Nevertheless, Jacqueline's remarriage  
will go down in the French records as  
one of the rarest in history, as ordinari-  
ly the religious benediction follows the  
civil ceremony. In her mother's case the civil  
marriage preceded the church service by  
less than half an hour. Both mother  
and daughter used the same witness-  
stand, and, according to the parish beadle,  
usually reserved for the poorer classes,  
would do. Possibly this was the only  
time the religious benediction was in-  
voked when Jacqueline could not find a proper  
formula for loving her husband.

Courts Drop Cases.

After the ceremonies to-day the courts  
were forced to wipe out not only the  
claims and counterclaims for annulment  
and divorce of the younger couple, but  
the charges that Roger was responsible  
for the attempt to abduct Jacqueline  
while she was a patient in a sanitarium  
in St. Cloud last winter.

In addition the elder Sudreau's ac-  
tivities in New York while acting as pri-  
vate secretary for the woman who is  
now his wife no longer need worry  
him. He probably early next month, he will  
be accompanied by the sole heirs to  
Lebaudy's wealth and will be authorized  
under the French law to claim all the  
cash and other holdings in behalf of his  
legal wife and legal daughter as well as  
daughter-in-law.

Mme. Lebaudy, who killed her hus-  
band, Jacques Lebaudy, in their home  
in Westbury, L. I., in January, 1919,  
again attracted widespread attention in  
January of last year by the announce-  
ment that she was divorcing him.

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## GIANTS BEAT YANKS IN OPENING GAME OF WORLD SERIES, 3 TO 2

Win in Eighth and Drive Bullet Joe Bush From Box  
After Seven Scoreless Innings—Nehf and Ryan  
Hold American League Champions—Crowd  
of 38,000 Sees Contest.

By W. O. M'GEEHAN.

The first skirmish on the field below Coogan's Bluff went to the Giants  
by a 3 to 2 score and the result left the Yankees absolutely without an  
alibi. In the eighth inning the Giants came from behind, fighting as they  
fought through their last road trip. They had solved the speed of Bullet  
Joe Bush and they chopped out four hits in a row, which tied the score.  
A sacrifice fly did the rest.

Over 38,000 regular customers and bankers were crammed into the  
Polo Grounds when the Giants made their dramatic and decisive drive,  
a drive that made the Giants favorite and checked abruptly the confidence  
of the Yankees.

It was not a demonstrative crowd.  
There was no intersectional fury, no  
wild shouting and no acclamations of  
popular heroes. Perhaps the pre-  
ponderance of visiting bankers in the  
stands made it a calculating gathering  
of customers. It sounded like a crowd  
just watching a mere baseball game.  
The climax came suddenly. The  
Yanks up to the start of the eighth  
were leading by two to nothing. Bullet  
Joe Bush still had all his speed and  
was cutting the corner bases with  
a trifling C. anything. Outwardly  
the Giants were silent and despondent.  
The legend that the Giants would  
murder speed seemed not to hold in  
the case of Bullet Joseph, who was  
warning that set piker smile of his and  
shooting them over gracefully. The  
soup bowl encased in the flaming red  
flannel shirt never worked better even  
when Bullet Joe was pitching the  
best of his twenty-six victories.

Beauty Bancroft, first up in the eighth,  
chopped a short single to right field.  
Bullet Joseph's piker smile widened  
just a trifle. C. anything. Outwardly  
Bush always is a man of no nerves.  
Then came Heinie Groh, McGraw's big  
purchase from August Hermann, the  
Burgomaster of Cincinnati.  
Heinie was something of a fizzle in  
the regular National League season,  
especially toward the last. There were  
some who were whispering that he  
was a bit of a fizzle. Graw would be  
glad to sell him at a slight sacrifice.  
Up to this point in the world series  
Heinie had a three bagger, a single and  
a double. When his mean actual cash  
Heinie can get them. He ripped his  
third hit, a single to right field.

Over in a certain field box there were  
certain signs of impending disaster for  
the Yanks. Col. THINGHAM L'HOM-  
medieu Huston, vice-president of the  
New York Americans, as everybody  
knows, has a nervous habit of patting  
himself violently when the Yanks are in trouble.  
At this point it began to record a slight  
tremor, which was caught by the Gov-  
ernment. The Yanks were in a slight  
D. C., and checked off as a slight earth-  
quake.

The knee began to oscillate a bit more  
violently as Fredrick Meusel, the Jun-  
ior of Fordham, drove a single to left  
field. The threat of a throw from the  
long arm of Lank Bob Meusel held Ban-  
croft at a third. The base was filled  
with giants, and those who had wagers  
or other interest in the Yankees were  
simultaneously filled with consternation.  
The oscillations of the palpating knee  
of Col. THINGHAM L'HOMmedieu Huston  
became violent and the stands rocked.

Meusel Up and Three On.

With that set piker smile Bullet  
Joseph Bush faced Emil Frederick Meusel,  
known as Irish Meusel, one brother to  
Lank Bob Meusel. This was just the  
situation that pleased Irish Meusel.  
He loves to play with the Yanks, and  
with a game and an out might lose it.  
Irish Meusel seldom makes out.

In this emergency Irish Meusel in-  
directly applied attention to Oakland,  
Cal. This is a thirty-city on San  
Francisco Bay, a city of homes, churches,  
speakeasies and back lots where the lads  
learn baseball. Emil Frederick Meusel  
was born there, and he was a native  
of the opportunity of the back lots of Oak-  
land. He got his primary course in  
baseball there.

Here was the turning point, a cool,  
calculating hitter, with his mind on the  
winners' end of the world series, facing  
a cool and calculating pitcher with his  
mind on the same objective. The im-  
movable poker smile remained as Bullet  
Joe Bush shot a fast one for the corner.  
Meusel chopped at it viciously. The ball  
whizzed straight at Bush, just a foot  
over his head. One of the Yanks in the  
flaming red flannel sleeve shot up after  
it. The ball glanced off the glove and  
shot into center field for a safe hit.  
Bancroft and Groh took it in and croaked  
the plate with a run apiece. The score  
was tied with nobody out.

Exit Bullet Joe Bush.

Here we must refer to the unseen  
actors in the drama of the first game  
in the Yankee dugout, the one allotted  
to the visitors, Miller Huggins, the  
diminutive manager of the Yanks, with  
his face twitching nervously, was being  
tied to the bull pen where the spare  
Yankee pitchers were sitting. Hoyt  
Harris and Shawkey started to warm up  
Huggins was able to establish and maintain  
fingers and in obedience to the signal  
Bullet Joe Bush dropped the ball and  
started toward the Yankee dugout. His  
head was erect and the set poker smile  
was a bit brighter if anything. Bullet  
Joe Bush always knew how to take a  
beating gracefully.

Deep in the shadow of the Giants'

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## ALIES TO GIVE UP THRACE IN 30 DAYS; GREECE MAY FIGHT

Athens Envoy Warns Mu-  
danian Conferees Army Is  
Still Powerful.

PROTESTS AGREEMENT

Turks and Powers in Ac-  
cord on All Points but  
Maritza Line.

KEMAL'S TROOPS RETIRE

Angora Announces Accep-  
tance in Principle of Peace  
Terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4. (Associated  
Press).—The Mudania conference, it is  
understood this evening, will probably  
reach an agreement on all points of  
the Turkish proposals upon which  
M. Franklin-Bouillon secured Kemal  
Pasha's pledge to suspend military  
movements during the negotiations,  
with the exception of the provision re-  
lating to the occupation of the western  
line of the Maritza River by allied  
troops.

Argument on this point is still pro-  
ceeding.

The Allies have agreed to turn over  
Thrace to the Turkish army in thirty  
days.

News received this evening that M.  
Franklin-Bouillon, the French envoy,  
and M. Pasha, Nationalist representa-  
tive, had decided to return to Con-  
stantinople from Mudania immediately,  
strengthened the hope of the success-  
ful issue of the conference.

The delegates agreed this afternoon  
to establish a definite line of demarca-  
tion between the British and Kemalist  
forces in the Chanak zone. The space  
between the opposing forces will be  
sufficient to place them out of rifle  
shot, thus lessening the danger of im-  
mediate conflict.

General Mombelli, Italy, presided  
over the session to-day, in accordance  
with the arrangement by which the  
allied generals will rotate in occupying  
the chair.

The keynote of to-day's proceedings  
was "peace." The only serious hitch  
was on the question of the occupation  
of Thrace by allied detachments.  
Jamel Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist  
representative, insisted on this protection  
against a Greek flank attack on the  
Turkish occupying forces. The  
allied representatives pointed out the  
difficulty of their acquiescence because  
of the small forces at their command.  
The Turks withdrew their demand for  
the evacuation of Thrace in eight days.

Greeks Threatening.

The attitude of Greece and the Greek  
army, as represented by Col. Plastiras,  
was the only cloud to peace in the sky.  
Plastiras let everybody know that the  
Greek army was a real factor and that  
its new chiefs were determined to resist  
even the representatives of the Turks in  
Thrace. The allied leaders were in-  
clined to share Istanbul Pasha's appre-  
hension that Greece still was to be reckoned  
with.